

REIFER, Ignacy; RUMINSKA, Antoniona; KACZKOWSKI, Jerzy

Preliminary investigations on the effect of ferrocyanide on yield and amount of alkaloids in *Datura stramonium* L. *Acta biochim. polon.* 2 no.3:315-320 1955.

1. Zaklad Biochemii SGGW i Zaklad Szczegolowej Uprawy Roslin SGGW. Kierownik Zakladu Prof. dr. I. Reifer, Kierownik Zakladu Prof. dr. A. Listowski.

(DATURA, effect of drugs on,
ferrocyanides, on alkaloid content. (Pol))
(FERROCYANIDES, effects,
on *Datura stramonium* alkaloid content. (Pol))

POLAND/Cultivated Plants. Medicinal. Essential Oils. Poisons.

M-9

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biologiya, No 5, 1958, 20560.

Author : I. Reyfer, A. Ruminskaya, J. Konchkovskiy

Inst : Not given

Title : The Effect of Potassium Ferricyanide on Datura stramonium L.,
: on its Leaf Yield, Content of Alkaloids and Several Other
Components.

(Vozdeystviye zhelezosinerodistogo kaliya na Datura stramonium L.--na urozhay list'yev, sodержaniye alkaloidov i nekotorykh drugikh komponentov).

Orig Pub: Acta biochim polon., 1956, 3, No 2, 209-224.

Abstract: The soaking of seeds in 0.05, 0.1, 0.2% solutions of potassium ferricyanide promoted a significant growth and developmental acceleration in the plants, increased the content of alkaloids, the total N and citric acid, espe-

Card : 1/2

RUMINSKI, B., mgr inż.

The Committee for Science and Technology counts on permanent cooperation with the Science and Technical Associations.
Przegl techn 85 no.19:2,3 10 My'64.

1. Wiceminister Przemysłu Ciezkiego, Prezes Zarządu Naczelnej Organizacji Technicznej, Warszawa.

RUMINSKI, B., mgr inz.

After October 1, 1952 we enter a new stage in the development of the rationalization movement. Przegl techn no.39:1 30 S '62.

1. Przewodniczący Zarządu Naczelnej Organizacji Technicznej, Warszawa.

RUMINSKI, B., mgr.inz.

The aims and tasks of the 4th Congress of Polish Engineers and Technicians have been determined by the 4th and 5th Plans of the Central Council of the Polish United Workers Party. Przegl techn no.49:1,2 7 D '60.

1. Prezes Naczelnej Organizacji Technicznej, Warszawa.

RUMINSKI, Boleslaw, mgr inz.

The Chief Technical Organization must put its activities closer to the plants and places of employment, closer to production and the working crews. Przegl techn no.43:1-3 28 0 '62.

1. Prezes Zarzadu Naczelnej Organizacji Technicznej, Warszawa.

RUMINSKI, B.

Ruminski B.

Ruminski B., Eng. "Technical Associations in Poland." (Stowarzyszenia Techniczne w Polsce). Przegląd Techniczny, No. 1-2, 1950, pp. 12-17.

After a short historical sketch of the foundation of technical associations in Poland there follows an examination of their great achievements and tasks. The working programme of the "Naczelna Organizacja Techniczna" (Chief Technical Organization) is based on its ideological principles and is implemented to a remarkable degree by the specialized associations.

SO: Polish Technical Abstracts - No. 2, 1951

RUWINSKI, B.

For maximal achievements in production and cost reduction. p. 161.
CHEMIK, Katowice, Vol. 8, no. 6, June 1955.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, no. 10, Oct. 1955,
Uncl.

P.T.A.
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221

62(438) (061)

Rumiński B. Eng. Technical Associations in Poland.

„Stowarzyszenia Techniczne w Polsce”. Przegląd Techniczny. No 1—2, 1950, pp. 12—17.

After a short historical sketch of the foundation of technical associations in Poland there follows an examination of their great achievements and tasks. The working programme of the „Naczelna Organizacja Techniczna” (Chief Technical Organisation) is based on its ideological principles and is implemented to a remarkable degree by the specialized associations

(2)

RUMKEVICH, P.A., professor (g. Leningrad).

I.M. Shvaichenko; obituary. Fiz. v shkole 17 no.3:96 My-Je '57.
(Shvaichenko, Ivan Markovich, 1893-1956) (MLRA 10:6)

CW

PROCESS AND PROPERTIES OF
1ST AND 2ND CHOICES 100 AND 2TH CHOICE

V Apparatus for molding concrete, etc., with the aid of compressed air. ROHM-MAY ✓
REML and PRANITSEK REML. Austrian 126,240, Aug. 15, 1931.

20

ASB-SEA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

FIGURE NUMBER

FIGURE NUMBER

RUMI, Frantisek

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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Apperatus for molding concrete, etc., with the aid of compressed air. RUMI, FRANTISEK RUMI. Austrian 120,240, Aug. 15, 1931.

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RUMI, J.

Meeting of agricultural scientist, p. 18.

MECHANISACE ZOMEDELSTVI. Vol. 5, No. 2, Jan. 1955

SO: Monthly East European Accession, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 9, Sept. 1955 Uncl.

RUMIL, J.

Utilization of wind power. p.7. (Technicke Noviny, Praha, Vol. 2, No. 24, Dec. 1954)

SO: Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAL), LC Vol 4, No. 6, June 1955, Uncl

RUML, L.; ZELENKA, M.

CKD mining machinery. p. 212.

RUDY. (Ministerstvo hutního průmyslu a rudných dolů) Praha, Czechoslovakia,
Vol. 7, No. 6, June 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 11,
November 1959.

Uncl.

RUMIL, L.; ZELENKA, M.

New CKD mining machines. p. 314.

UHLL. (Ministerstvo paliv) Praha, Czechoslovakia. Vol. 1, no. 9,
September 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 11,
November 1959.

Uncl.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

SOLICH, J; DOFKOVA, L; DUSKOVA, M; RUML, M; VONASKOVA, E.

1. ~~XXXX~~ Chair of Pharmaceutical Work of the Pharmaceutical Faculty UK (Katedra farmaceutickeho provozu Farmaceuticke fakulty UK), Bratislava; 2. Faculty Apothecary (Fakultni lekarna), Brno

Bratislava, Farmaceuticky obzor, No 5, 1963, pp 218-226

~~Thematics~~

"Thematics of Sanitation-Explanatory Work of the Fruggist II.
Problematic of the Misuse of Drugs."

RUBIN, M.

Turning classrooms into operation rooms for the projection motion pictures, pictures, diafilms and films. p. 526.

(GLASNIK, Vol. 5, No. 7, July 1957)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC Vol. 6, No. 12, Dec. 1957
Uncl.

Rum1, V.

Our tasks and duties. p. 249. PAPIR A CELULOSA. (Ministerstvo
lesu a drevarskeho prumyslu) Praha. Vol. 9, no. 12, Dec. 1954.
Red Banner of the Government and of the Central Council of the
Trade-Union Movement awarded to the Olsany Paper Mills. p. 250

SOURCE: EEAL LC Vol. 5, No. 10, Oct. 1956.

RUM, V.

Ten years of liberation. p. 81.
(PAPIR A CELULOZA, vol. 10, no. 5, May 1955, Praha)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accession, (EEAL), 10, Vol. 4,
No. 11, Nov. 1955, Uncl.

Ruml, V.

The outlook of future technological development in the cellulose and paper industry. p. 1. The Grafocepap Factory in Ruzomberok holds the highest distinction. p. 2. PAPIR A CELULOZA. (Ministerstvo lesu a drevarskeho prumyslu) Praha. Vol. 11, no. 1, Jan. 1956.

Source: EEAL LC Vol. 5, No. 10 Oct. 1956

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001446020009-5

PTB

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001446020009-5"

"Our Tasks in the Coming Year." Praha, Vol. 9, no. 1/2, Jan. /Feb. 1954.

SO: East European Accessions List, Vol. 3, No. 9, September 1954, Lib. of Congress

400
141
L 41519-65 ARG/EEO-2/ENG(j)/EWT(d)/FBD/FSS-2/ENG(r)/EWT(1)/FBO/EMP(c)/EWT(c)/
EWT(m)/FE(v)-3/EPF(c)/FEC(k)-2/ENG(s)-2/EWP(i)/EWP(f)/ENG(v)/EWP(c)/EWP(v)/EWA(1)/
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AMC-5110 PL-4/Pn-4/PZ-4/Pn-4/ BCK EXPLOITATION pi-4/Ph-4/Pac-2/Pa-4/PF-4/163
Po-4/Pe-5/Pn-4/Pac-4/Pr-4 IJP(c) AST/TT/EN/DD/EN/GH/BC/PH
Barvir, Miroslav, (Engineer); Benes, Konrad, (Professor, Doctor); Bouška, Jiri, (Candidate of
(Doctor); Budil, Ivo, (Graduate in Philosophy); Cepicka, Zdenek, (Candidate of
Physical and Mathematical Sciences); Cidr, Milan, (Doctor); Dolezal, Vladimir, (Doctor);
(Doctor); Dvorak, Antonin, (Candidate of Medical Sciences); Dvorak, Josef, (Doctor);
Guth, Vladimir, (Candidate of Medical Sciences, Docent, Doctor); Horak, Zdenek,
(Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Corresponding Member of the
Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Professor, Doctor); Hospodar, Jan, (Doctor of
Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Doctor); Kleczek, Josip, (Doctor); Klest,
Mil, (Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences); Kolodovsky, Milan; Koml,
Vladimir (Doctor); Kopecky, Miloslav, (Candidate of Legal Sciences); Krivsky,
Radislav, (Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences); Kviz, Zdenek, (Can-
didate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences); Ledvina, Milan, (Engineer); Malek,
Vladimir, (Doctor); Moravcek, Milan, (Candidate of Medical Sciences); Mrazek,
Jaroslav, (Candidate of Medical Sciences, Engineer); Mrazek, Jiri, (Candidate of
Technical Sciences); Neuzil, Ludek, (Doctor); Novotny, Zdenek, (Candidate of
Physical and Mathematical Sciences); Novotny, Zdenek, (Doctor); Pernegr, Jaroslav,
(Doctor); Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences; Pesek, Rudolf, Professor,
Doctor, Engineer); Pipil, Milanlav, (Doctor of Technical Sciences, Corresponding
member, of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences); Plavec, Miroslav, (Doctor);
Pokorny, Zdenek, (Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Docent, Doctor);

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14

Ruml, Vladimir, (Candidate of Medical Sciences, Doctor); Sadil, Josef, (Doctor of Physiological Sciences); Schnal, Ladislav; Stverak, Jiri, (Doctor); Svastka, Zdenek, (Doctor); Tuma, Jaroslav, (Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Doctor); Tysil, Vaclav, (Docent, Engineer); Ulehla, Ivan, (Candidate of Technical Sciences, Professor, Doctor); Valnicck, Boris, (Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Doctor); Vanysek, Vladimir, (Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Docent, Doctor); Vlasak, Marian, (Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences; Doctor); Vodn, Miloslav, (Engineer)

Principles of astronautics (Zaklady kosmonautiky) Prague, Orbis, 1964. 445 p. illus., biblio. 5000 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: cosmonautics, rocket, satellite, space flight, missile ² ₁₅

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This publication is a popular scientific reference book for people working in cosmonautics. The book presents a survey of cosmonautics and space flight up to 1 June 1963.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Card 2/8

RUML, VI., dr.

Packaging of transistors facilitates their handling. Automatizace
7 no.9:248 S '64.

65975

Z/037/60/000/02/004/018

EO24/L335

9.611
21.5360
AUTHORS: Rumler, Ctirad and Švarc, Jaroslav

TITLE: Pulse-height Analyser with Cathode-ray Tube and
Photometric Wedge

PERIODICAL: Československý časopis pro fysiku, 1960, Nr 2,
pp 107 - 114

ABSTRACT: An analyser of electric-pulse heights is described,
which has a resolving power corresponding to an
80-channel analyser. The amplitude spectrum of the
pulses is evaluated from the screen of a CRT by
photographic integration through an optical photo-
metric wedge. The here described analyser was used,
in combination with a scintillation-detector, as a
gamma-spectrometer by the Nuclear-research Institute
of the CSAV. The incoming pulses pass through a pulse-
lengthening circuit so that a system of horizontal
traces is displayed on the CRT, each trace corresponding
to one pulse. If the analyser works as a scintillation
spectrometer, each trace corresponds to one light-pulse.
The ordinate of a trace is linearly proportional to the
amplitude of the analysed pulse. If the instrument is

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Pulse-height Analyser with Cathode-ray Tube and Photometric Wedge

used as a γ -ray spectrometer, the vertical deviation is proportional to the energy. The principle of the instrument is shown schematically in Figure 1, where O is the cathode-ray tube, FK the photometric (grey) wedge, n the number of pulses and a the pulse amplitude. The pulses are selected according to their amplitudes with the aid of the lengthening circuit and CRT. The amplitude can vary continuously rather than in discrete steps as in fixed-channel analysers. The number of pulses is recorded by photographic integration, i.e. by photographing the pulse spectrum through the photometric wedge, the transmission of which decreases exponentially with the distance x. It follows that this optical recorder also acts as a memory system. The photographic record shows a series of lines whose lengths vary exponentially with the number of pulses. The functioning of the instrument is shown in Figures 3 and 4: J - input; O - zero adjustment; V - off; M - measurement; 1a - pre-amplifier of the pulse-lengthening circuit; 1b - pulse-lengthening circuit;

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Pulse-height Analyser with Cathode-ray Tube and Photometric Wedge

2 - symmetrical vertical amplifier; 3a - pre-amplifier for the time base; 3b - single-sweep time base; 4 - symmetrical horizontal amplifier; 5 - circuit stabilising the beam intensity; 6 - negative pulse for discharging the tube; 7 - zeroing oscillator; 8 - cathode-ray tube; CZ - time base; SZ - amplifier. The pulses are lengthened sufficiently to keep the vertical deflection of the beam constant during one sweep of the time base. The circuit works on the principle of capacitor charging. The length of the horizontal deflection can be regulated in steps 5, 100 and 1000 μ s. The discharging penthode E_4 is blocked for the duration of the horizontal deflection by the pulse 6 from 3b. The output from the pulse-lengthening circuit is linearly amplified in the high-stability vertical amplifier. The input pulses trigger a conventional single sweep time base. A positive and negative rectangular pulse is also taken from the time base, one feeding 6, the other 5. If n is the number of light pulses, q a factor correcting for reciprocity failure, the intermittency /

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effect and the phosphorescence and fatigue of the luminescent screen, $1/d$ the extinction coefficient:

$$\ln n = \frac{x}{qd} + \text{const} \quad (4) .$$

By copying the photograph with increasing contrast, one increases the accuracy for determining n . Figure 5 shows the calibration of the vertical axis in terms of energy: Figure 6 the calibration of the number of pulses against trace length; Figure 7 the exponential dependence of the trace length on n .

The accuracy of the instrument was 2% on the energy scale and 5% on the intensity scale. Figure 8 shows the spectrum of a mixture of Cs^{137} and Co^{60} .

A further development of the instrument is the replacement of the optical photometric wedge by intensity modulation of the cathode-ray tube. This method, for which a patent was applied for, as well as other analysers with "electric wedges" will be the subject of a separate paper. /

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Pulse-height Analyser with Cathode-ray Tube and Photometric Wedge

In conclusion, it is stated that the here described pulse-height analyser with photographic integration is very simple in design and does not have the disadvantages of amplitude analysers with fixed channel adjustments. The optical verification of the measured pulse spectrum is a favourable feature, particularly in γ -ray spectroscopy. It is possible to achieve very short exposure times, which is particularly important when measuring the amplitude spectrum of radioactive substances with very short half lives. By using a fast time base a resolution time of the order of $1 \mu s$ can be obtained. A further advantage is direct photographic recording without the necessity of further evaluation. A considerable disadvantage of this analyser is its lower accuracy in reading off the intensities of spectral lines. There are 8 figures and 7 references, of which 2 are German, 4 English and 1 Soviet.



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65975

Z/057/60/000/02/004/018

E024/E335

Pulse-height Analyser with Cathode-ray Tube and Photometric Wedge

ASSOCIATION: Ústav jaderného výzkumu ČSAV, Praha
(Institute of Nuclear Physics, ČSAV, Prague)

SUBMITTED: September 15, 1959

Card 6/6

RUMER, Ctirad; PUT, Karel

Linear low-noise pulse amplifier for semiconductor radiation detectors. Cs. pat. 14. 02. 77-09 001

1. Ústav jaderné fyziky, Československá akademie věd, Praha.

RUMLER, A.

~~RUMLER, A.~~

Rehabilitation of hearing in children. Cas. lek. cesk. 102
no.19:531-532 10 My '63.

1. Krajska nemocnice s poliklinikou v Ostrave, otolaryngol,
oddeleni, vedouci MUDr. V. Rajner. Oddeleni pro napravu vad
reci, hiasu a sluchu, ordinar MUDr. A. Rumler.
(HEARING DISORDERS) (REHABILITATION)
(CHILD)

MEDKOVA, L.; RUMLER, A.; SYKOROVA, D.

Relation of squint to disorders of occlusion and phonation.
Cesk. oftal. 20 no.1:52-56 Ja'64.

1. Očni oddeleni polikliniky OUNZ, (ved.:lekar MUDr. L. Medkova) ;
Foniatricke poradna krajske nemocnice s poliklinikou v
Ostrave (vedouci: MUDr. A. Rumler) a Detske zubni oddeleni
polikliniky OUNZ v Karvine (vedouci: MUDr. D. Sykorova).

34692
Z/037/62/000/001/006/007
E197/E535

21.6000

AUTHOR: Rumler, C.

TITLE: Survey of multichannel analysers for spectroscopy in nuclear physics

PERIODICAL: Československý časopis pro fysiku, no.1, 1962, 45-61

TEXT: The author provides a short description of various analysers, assesses their properties by the criteria of reliability, dead time, simplicity, capacity, suitability for both amplitude and time delay analysis and hints at the development trend. In the introduction the working cycle is given as sorting, memory and display. The sorting can be followed by direct display in each channel individually, or by conversion of amplitude into time signals, the number of which will be directly proportional to amplitude, only one display medium being used for all channels. Similarly, very short time delays (of the order of μs) can be converted into longer periods (of the order of μs). The dead time of the convertor itself is of the order of 0.1 to 10 μs , so that the average dead time for a 200 channel amplitude analyser would be 10 to 500 μs . The direct display in each channel requires as Card 1/4

Survey of multichannel ...

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many recording circuits as there are channels and analysers of that type are being displaced by the introduction of analysers with memory circuits. Analysers with memory features need only one counting circuit common to all channels. In the dynamic memory information is stored in the form of a time delay (say, nickel delay line) and the author proceeds to describe the block diagrams of both time and amplitude based analysers, the method of coding and of display. Analysers with dynamic memory normally display the spectrum on a cathode ray tube, the horizontal deflection corresponding to the channel number, the vertical deflection writing the numerical information which was found in the channel scanned. After suitable decoding, the information can be printed on an adding machine. The advantages are that comparatively few design elements are needed; 50 to 100 tubes are sufficient for a 100 channel analyser. Disadvantageous is the large dead time and the development trend is towards its reduction. A carrier frequency of 9000 Mc/s has already been used in the USA. For a semi-static memory device the term "potentialoscope" is used by the author. It appears to be a memory oscilloscope. The Soviet

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analyser ELA-3 has a memory capacity of 64.64 points, and the author states that there are in the USSR potentialoscopes with a capacity of 100.100 points. The author proceeds to give a schematic description and circuits by block diagrams. The advantages are small dimensions and weight, low prices, small power input and suitability for batch production. Disadvantages are unreliability, ageing and the necessity of regeneration of display. Future development should increase stability and give sufficiently long display to make regeneration unnecessary. Static memory with virtually unlimited permanency is the advantage of ferrite cores and the author describes their function as a single core and in a memory matrix of two and three dimensions. Transistorized memories are fastest. Promising, according to the author, are miniature elements as described by D. A. Meier (Ref.20: Journ. Appl. Phys. 30, 1959, 122). Analysers with a pre-memory make use of a fast memory, followed by a slow memory and the author quotes a USA reference in which a 2000 channel analyser is described using a cathode ray tube memory, followed by a magnetic drum as the slow memory (Ref.22: Hahn J.,

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Haven H.W.: Rev.Sci.Instr. 31, 1960, 490). In conclusion the author believes that the future belongs to analysers with an intermediate memory and/or a pre-memory. From the point of view of reliability, the static memory is to be preferred. Static or semistatic memories have the shortest dead periods. From the point of view of design, dynamic memories are simplest. Design can be substantially simplified by combining fast and slow memories. There are 13 figures. ✓

ASSOCIATION: Ústav jaderného výzkumu ČSAV, Řež
(Institute for Nuclear Research, ČSAV, Řež)

SUBMITTED: January 25, 1961

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Congenital Defects and Diseases

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

UDC 616.007.1(:576.356.4)-053.3

GOSTOF, R.; KUCEROVA, M.; DANECKOVA, I.; RUMLOVA, E.; Pediatric Department, Hospital (Detske Oddeleni Nemocnice) Prague 8 - Bulovka, Head (Vedouci) Docent Dr R. GOSTOF; Institute of Experimental Biology and Genetics, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences (Ustav Experimentalni Biologie a Genetiky CSAV), Prague, Director (Reditel) Docent Dr M. HASEK; Department of Pediatric Surgery, Hospital (Oddeleni Detske Chirurgie Nemocnice), Prague 8 - Bulovka, Head (Vedouci) Dr F. FOJTIK.

"Mosaicism 46/47 with Trisomia 17-18."

Prague, Casopis Lekarů Ceských, Vol 105, No 44, 4 Nov 66, pp 1205 - 1208

Abstract /Authors' English summary modified 7: A case of a 5 day old old girl with 46/47 mosaic and 17-18 trisomia is described. Apart from anomalies and signs observed in the past in cases of trisomia 17-18, the patient suffered also from stenosis of the esophagus and cardia, hiatus hernia, duplicate of the gastric wall with an orifice of an accessory pancreatic tail, and pylorostenosis. The absence of some cardiac changes in the syndrome indicates a case of mosaic and latent trisomia 17-18. 4 Figures, 3 Tables, 16 Western references. (Manuscript rec. Mar 66).

Rumm, P.A.

133-2-6/19

AUTHORS: Okhrimovich, B.P. (Engineer), Pribytkov, A.Ye, Uzberg, A.I.
and Rumm, P.A.

TITLE: Testing of Unfired Magnesite-Chromite Roof Bricks.
(Ispytaniye svodovogo bezobzhigovogo magnezitckhromitovogo
kirpicha)

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1958, Nr 2, pp.126-130 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Testing of the behaviour of unfired magnesite-chromite bricks in roofs of open hearth and electric furnaces is described in some detail. Unfired bricks were made from the same material as fired bricks. The costs of their manufacture is 1.7-2 times lower than that of the fired bricks. Properties of the bricks before and after service and the comparison of the final length after service of fired and unfired bricks are given. On the basis of the results obtained the following conclusions were made:
1) The character of the wear of unfired bricks differs little from that of fired bricks and takes place by steady spalling with the progressing zonality and appearance of breaking stresses. 2) The rate of wear of unfired bricks

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133-2-6/19

Testing of Unfired Magnesite-Chromite Roof Bricks.

in the roof of open hearth furnaces is 1-9% higher than that of fired bricks (in roofs of electric furnaces about twice higher). 3) The use of unfired bricks in roofs is economically expedient except in sectors of maximum wear and for suspension. 4) Further improvement in the quality of unfired bricks is necessary. There are 3 tables and 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Zlatoust Metallurgical Works, "Magnezit" Works and, Gisogneupor.
(Zlatoustovskiy Metallurgicheskiy Zavod, Zavod "Magnezit"
i Gisogneupor)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS																									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																									
CX 20 Production of cellophane. B. Lotarev and F. Rumler. <i>Org. Chem. Ind. (U. S. S. R.)</i> 3: 501-3 (1937). - Optimum conditions for the prepn. of viscose and the production of cellophane, based on exper. evidence, are discussed. Chas. Blanc																									
ASH-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																									
1ST AND 2ND ORDERS																									

RUMLER Josef

✓ Storage-time effect of sulfite-pulp sheets on their spinning properties. Josef Rumler and Jaroslav Hubený (JUTA, národní podnik, Dvůr Králové nad Labem, Czech.). *Textil* 10, 123-4 (1956).—Expts. have confirmed the experience that sulfite-pulp sheets that have been stored for some time have better spinning properties, the quality of the

fabrics is better, and the refuse in production is smaller.

I. Hypr

MT

①

RUMM, P. A.

Distr: 4E2c

15
Testing unfired chrome-magnesite brick. B. P. Okhr-
movich, A. B. Pribytkov, A. I. Usberg, and P. A. Rum-
m. Sm. 18. 126-3041868. Unfired chrome-magnesite brick
specimens fired in a furnace open hearth furnace 10%
of the weight of the brick is lost. The brick is
not suitable for use in a furnace.

5

JELINEK, Frantisek; RUMLOVA, Eva

Contribution to management of anorectal malformation. Cesk. pediat. 17
no.3:231-234 Mr '62.

1. Oddeleni detske chirurgie, predn. MUDr. F. Fojtik a gynekologicke
oddeleni, pover. predn. MUDr. A. Bernard, nemocnice na Bulovce v
Praze 8.

(RECTUM abnorm)

Rummel, A.

POL.

3125

621.45:621.512.513

Rummel, A. Supercharging Internal Combustion Engines.

"Doladowanie silników spalnowych". Technika Motoryzacyjna: No. 10, 1953, pp. 280-290, No. 11, 1953, pp. 339-345, 38 figs.

This article deals with the importance and principles of supercharging as a means of increasing the mean effective pressure and, consequently, the power of I.C. engines. Review of properties of reciprocating and eccentric compressors, two-impeller blowers (Roots) and radial (centrifugal) compressors, with — according to the size and type of engine — mechanical or turbine drive (by means of exhaust gases). The author contends that turbo-compressors possess more advantages than other types of compressors.

low gas

KUMMEL, H.

POL.

3126

021.43 : 622.124

Rummel A. Trends in Internal Combustion Marine Engine Design.

"Kierunki konstrukcyjne spalinowych silników morskich". Przegląd Mechaniczny. No. 6, 1953, pp. 218-223, 18 figs.

The author deals with the trends of development in marine engines -- first and foremost in respect of using bunker oil for fuel purposes -- and the achievements in increasing the power of marine engines. He reviews typical designs of marine engines as made by Sulzer, MAN, Burmeister and Wein, and Doxford. He emphasizes the immediate importance and prospects of development of the problem of supercharging two- and four-stroke engines.

RUMEL, Aleksander, doc.

Development trends in automobile design in the world.
Przegl techn 85 no. 24:6 14 Je '64.

RUMMEL', A.G.

Use of Hekin's serum reaction in the diagnosis of cancer.
Lab. delo no.9:521-524 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Biokhimicheskaya laboratoriya Primorskogo krayevogo
onkologicheskogo dispansera (glavnyy vrach M.F. Yakimovskaya),
Vladivostok.

RUMMEL, Aleksander, doc.

The piston engine has been preparing itself for competing with the
rotation engines. Techn motor 14 no.7:197-200 J1 '64.

RUMMEL, Aleksander, Doc.

4th Congress of the Higher School of Communication in Dresden.
Tech moyot 11 no.12:411-413 D '61.

RUMMEL', A.G.

Comparative evaluation of Hakim's serum reaction, Black's test,
and Weltmann's coagulation band in cancer. Vop. onk. 11 no.12:
93 '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Biokhimicheskaya laboratoriya Primorskogo krayevogo onkologicheskogo dispansera (glavnyy vrach - M.P. Yakimovskaya) i kurs patologicheskoy fiziologii i laboratornoy diagnostiki (zav. - doktor med. nauk M.G. Kolpakov) Novokuznetskogo gosudarstvennogo instituta dlya usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.

~~RUMMEL, D.I.~~

Etiology and pathogenesis of syphilis in works of Academician
D.K.Zabolotnyi: historical treatment. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun.
no.12:23-28 D '54. (MIRA 8:2)

1. Iz Oblastnoy infektsionnoy bol'nitsy Leningradskogo oblzdrazvotdela
(glavnyy vrach kandidat meditsinskikh nauk M.S.Norkin)
(SYPHILIS, etiology and pathogenesis,)

RUMMEL, Istvan

Method for determining the number of machine attendants in chemical plants.
Munka szemle 5 no.6:13-18 Je '61.

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
Modern principles of biological assay methods. 1. Rumppala, Pharmacia (Estonia) 20, 8-11(1980).--A review, chiefly of digitalis preps. and their standardiza- tion. F. Laane																			
17																			
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130M STAINLESS										130M BOWLING									
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RUMER, A.

28945. RUMER, A. Mikhail Bal'zamov, (Teroy Sots, Truda, Geolog Tresga "Chernomor-neft" cherk) Kuban; No. 8, 1949, s.119-32.

SC: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 39, Moskva, 1949

RUMMYER

28945

A. mikha'il bal'eamov. (Gyeroy sots. truda, gyeolog tryesta -- chyernomornyeft'---. ochyerk.) Kuban', No. 8, 1949, c. 119-32

So: Letopis No. 34

PECENKA, J.; SKVRNOVA, K.; HANA, I.; IZBICKY, A.; RUMOVA, B.; MARKVART, O.;
LOUDA, L.; HARTL, Z.; HELGL, J.; KLEINBAUER, V.

Evaluation of influenza vaccine. Cesk. epidem. mikrob. imun. 7 no.6:365-
373 Nov 58.

1. Ustav epidemiologie a mikrobiologie v Praze-Zdravotnicka sprava min-
isterstva narodni obrany. 1. hyg. epidemiologicky oddil cs. lid armady -
Krajska hyg. epid. stanice v Gottwaldove -- Krajska hyg epid. stanice v
Pardubicich. J. P. Praha 12 Srobarova 48.

(INFLUENZA, prev. & control
vaccine evaluation (Gz))

RUMOWSKI, T.

Determining the critical revolutions of a centrifugal spinning spindle. p. 338.

PRZEGLAD WLOKIENNICZY. (Stowaryszenie Inzynierow i Technikow Przemyslu Wlokienniczego) Loda, Poland, Vol. 13, No. 7, July 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) IC, Vol. 9, No. 2, Feb. 1959.

Uncl.

RUMP, Slawomir

New "psychosomimetic" compounds. Neurol neurochir psych 12 no.1:111-115 Ja-F '62.

1. Zaklad Farmakologii, Instytut Lekow, Warszawa, ul. Chelminska 30.
Kierownik: doc. dr J. Venulet.

RUMP, Slawomir; PAFF, Jerzy

Treatment of phospho-organic insecticide poisoning. Pol. byg.
lek. 19 no.51:1977-1980 21 D '64

1. Z Ośrodka Badawczego Sprzetu Chemicznego.

RUMP, Sławomir

New psychoso-mimetic compounds. Neurol. neurochir. psychiat. pol. 12
no.1:111-115 '62.

1. Z Zakładu Farmakologii Instytutu Leków w Warszawie Kierownik: doc.
dr J. Venulet.

(HALLICINOGENS)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / POLAND

RUMP, S.; EDELWEJN, Z.; Department of Experimental Pharmacology, Medical Academy, Warsaw; Neurological Clinic, Medical Academy, Warsaw. [Original version not given].

"Effects of Lignocaine on Abnormalities of Bioelectrical Activity of Rabbit's Brain Caused by DFP."

Prague, Activitas Nervosa Superior, Vol 8, No 4, Nov 66, pp 422 - 423

Abstract: DFP is diisopropyl phosphorofluoride; it acts mainly by cholinesterase inhibition and affects the complete cholinergic system. Antidotal effects of some local anesthetics in cholinesterase intoxications were investigated. When 1 mg/kg of DFP is injected EEG waves show an epileptic shape; a subsequent injection of 4 mg/kg of lignocaine causes a restoration of the normal shape of the EEG waves. The mechanism of this action is discussed. The drug probably reacts with acetylcholine on postsynaptic receptors of reticular formation causing their blocking and thus decreasing the activation of the ascending reticular system and of the cortex.

No references. Submitted at the 8th Annual Psychopharmacological 1/1 at Jesenik, 18 - 22 Jan 66. Article is in English.

60

RUMP, St.

"Proba Zastosowania Niektórych Izotopów do Celów Klinicznych-Diagnostycznych w ZSSR,"
by M. N. Fatiejewa; translated by St. Rump from Russian into Polish. Nukleonika, Vol. I,
No. 1, Warsaw, PWN, June 1956.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

RUMP, S.; [affiliation not given], Warsaw, Poland.

"Effect of Cinchocaine on Sarin Neuromuscular Blockage in Rats."

Prague, Ceskoslovenska Fysiologie, Vol 14, No 5, Oct 1965; p 364.

Abstract: In hexobarbital anesthetized rats given 80 mcg/kg of sarin intravenously, the evoked contractions of exposed ischiatic nerve were potentiated. Subsequent administration of 0.5 to 1 mg/kg of the long-acting local anesthetic cinchocaine normalized the muscle status but not the tetanic response. Paper presented at the 15th Physiology Days, Olomouc, 26 May 65.

1/1

- 45 -

SPIOCH, Franciszek M.; KOBZA, Romuald; RUMP, Sławomir

Effects of respirators on some physiological reactions to physical effort. Acta physiol. polon. 13 no.5:637-649 '62.

1. Z Instytutu Medycyny Pracy w Przemysle Węglowym i Hutniczym w Zabrze-Rokitnicy Dyrektor: doc. dr J. Nofer Z Lekarskiego Ośrodka Naukowo-Badawczego przy Centralnej Stacji Ratownictwa Górniczego w Bytomiu Kierownik: dr med. Fr. M. Spiach.

(EXERTION) (RESPIRATORS) (BLOOD PRESSURE)
(HEART FUNCTION TESTS) (RESPIRATORY FUNCTION TESTS)

RUMPELT, H.																									
Constitution of raw bauxite ore from the deposits at Bodayk [Hungary]. HORST RUMPELT, <i>Metal. u. Erz</i> 29, 471-4 (1932).—X-ray examn shows that bauxite from Bodayk contains Fe_2O_3 as goethite, Al_2O_3 as bauxite and SiO_2 chiefly as quartz. The goethite appears to be present in 2 different degrees of dispersion, the more highly dispersed form being found in the bauxite concentrate.																									
H. STORMER																									
ASH & A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																									
SIGNATURE																									
REMARKS																									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26

RUMPELT, H.

Lottermoser, A., and Rumpelt, H. STUDIES ON THE FLOTATION OF BAUXITE FROM THE DEPOSITS NEAR BODAVÁ (HUNGARY). Kolloid-Beihfte, 35, 373-412 (1932). For a bauxite composed of Fe₂O₃, 17.9 to 13.0; Al₂O₃, 50.3 to 50.1, and SiO₂, 10.0 to 9.9 best Al₂O₃ purification was obtained with an o-toluidine and thiocarbamide mixture, oleic acid or espumia (a salt of a naphthenesulfonic acid?) together with pine oil. The pH optimum lay in all cases in the region of slight acidity. Additions of Na₂SiO₃ with a strong mineral acid to keep the pH right, were found to be helpful in some cases. Under optimum conditions the SiO₂ content remained nearly unchanged, while the Fe₂O₃ could be lowered to 12%, with 60% of the Al₂O₃ recovered in the concentrates. These figures could be improved somewhat by judiciously changing the grinding conditions. A magnetic separator takes out the Fe₂O₃ slightly better than flotation. Electrophoresis has no promise as a method for purifying bauxite.

RUMPIK, J.

Electric scraper BIAK. Stroj vyr 9 no.6:320-231 '61.

1. Tovarny na obrabeci stroje Kurim, n.p., Kurim.

RUMPIS, M.F.

New batching pump for chemical reagents. Energ.biul. no.8:25-26
Ag '56. (MLRA 10:2)

(Pumping machinery)

(Chemical engineering--Apparatus and supplies)

COUNTRY : Hungary
 CATEGORY : Horses. 2-2
 ASS. JOUR. : Zootool., No. 4, 1959, No. 16642
 AUTHOR : Gócsu, Imre; Rumold, Gyula; Fővök, Imre
 INST. :
 TITLE : The Evaluation of Colt Breeding Nurseries
 and Their Breeding Activity from 1945 to
 1955.
 ORIG. PUB. : Allattenőzés, 1957, 6, No 2, 243-252
 ABSTRACT : Each colt is sent to one of the state breed-
 ing nurseries at the age of one year or im-
 mediately after being weaned from the mare.
 The development of the Hungarian half-breeds
 at the Pova breeding nursery was satisfac-
 tory. At the Tata-Benatos eg breeding nur-
 sery the colts' development was unsatisfac-
 tory. After 1951, however, under the in-
 fluence of changed conditions, good half-
 breeds and Arab horses are raised there. Hun-
 garian half-breed colts and colts of the
 CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY : Hungary
CATEGORY : Horse Animals, Horses.

ABST. JOUR. : RZBiol., No. 4, 1959, No. 16642

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : colts bred are raised well at the Kunderl
breeding nursery. At Hortobadi these colts
reach average height, their constitution is
sturdy and they have a strong bone structure.
-- K. Ya. Tarasova

CARD: 2/2

RUMFOLD, CY.

Agriculture

"MANYAE MEZOGAZDASAG"

Cur-horse breeding at the Exhibition. p. 18

Vol. 10, No. 19, Oct. 1955

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 4, April 1959
Unclas.

L 8508-(A) ENT(m)/ENP(j)/T RPL W4/WE/RM
 ACC NR: AP5028491
 SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/020/0066/0066
 AUTHORS: Sirota, A. G.; Ryabikov, Ye. P.; Chopko, L. P.; Lavrovskiy, K. P.;
 Brodskiy, A. M.; Rumyantsev, A. N.; Il'chenko, P. A.; Gol'denberg, A. L.
 ORG: none
 TITLE: A method for obtaining ethylene copolymers. Class 39, No. 175658
 SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 20, 1965, 66
 TOPIC TAGS: polymer, copolymer, ethylene, olefin, chromium compound, catalyst,
 copolymerization, paraffin, cracking, petroleum
 ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for obtaining ethylene
 copolymers by copolymerizing ethylene with an α -olefin-containing compound at
 60-130C and at a pressure of 30-40 atm in the presence of acid chromium catalyst.
 To simplify the technique of copolymerization, benzene distillate of rapid contact
 cracking of petroleum paraffins is used as the α -olefin-containing compounds.
 SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 07Feb63
 RUK
 Card 1/1
 UDC: 678.742.2-139

NICHIPOROV, A.V., inzh.; RUMYANTSEV, A.N., inzh.

Installation of the underwater cable crossings on the
Abakan - Tayshet line. Transp.stroi. 15 no.10:11-12

0 '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

1. 7500 10. 2000

80243

S/040/60/024/02/06/032

AUTHOR: Rumyantsev, B. N. (Moscow)

TITLE: On Waves which are Excited on the Surface of an Incompressible Fluid by a Shock Wave

PERIODICAL: Prikladnaya matematika i mekhanika, 1960, Vol. 24, No. 2
pp. 240-248

TEXT: If over the free surface of a fluid there takes place an explosion, then the shock wave reaches the free surface after a certain time and causes a wave motion. For the rigorous solution the motion of fluid and gas must be considered in their interaction. In the first approximation, however, the determination of the surface waves can be understood as the determination of the fluid motion under influence of a given (variable) surface pressure. This last problem is considered by the author under the assumption that the fluid is incompressible and the force of gravity is negligible. Let $z = 0$ be the free surface. The velocity potential φ satisfies the Laplace equation in the half space $z < 0$. The boundary condition is of the kind

X

Card 1/3

80243

S/040/60/024/02/06/032

On Waves Which are Excited on the Surface of an Incompressible Fluid
by a Shock Wave

$$(2.1) \quad \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} = p_1(\xi, t) \quad \text{for } z = 0$$

where p_1 is given (under use of cylindrical coordinates, since the problem is assumed to be axialsymmetric).

Let $\phi(\xi, z, t) = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z}$; ϕ satisfies the Laplace equation. Let ϕ^0 be the Hankel transform of zeroth order of ϕ :

$$\phi^0(\xi, z, t) = \int_0^\infty r \phi(r, z, t) J_0(\xi r) dr$$

The function ϕ^0 satisfies the equation $\frac{d^2 \phi^0}{dz^2} - \xi^2 \phi^0 = 0$. A solution with the property $\phi \rightarrow 0$ for $z = -\infty$ is $\phi^0 = A(\xi, t) \exp(\xi z)$. If (2.1) is multiplied with $r J_0(\xi r)$, if it is integrated with respect to r and if it is put $z = 0$, then one obtains $A(\xi, t)$. Then one obtains

$$(2.2) \quad \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} = \int_0^\infty \xi J_0(\xi s) e^{\xi z} \int_0^\infty r J_0(\xi r) p_1(r, t) dr d\xi$$

Card 2/3

80243
S/040/60/024/02/06/032

On Waves Which are Excited on the Surface of an Incompressible Fluid
by a Shock Wave

by conversion of the Hankel transformation.

Starting from (2.2) the author determines the motion of the surface
particles for two different special pressure distributions.

The author thanks N. N. Moiseyev for advices.

There are 9 figures, and 5 references: 3 Soviet and 2 American.

SUBMITTED: October 9, 1959

X

Card 3/3

RUMYANTSEV, G. (UAIDZ); CHERNYSHEV, V. (UAIMC)

Converter for 144 mc. operation. Radio no.11:19-20

N '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

117 AND 118 ORDERS

119 AND 120 ORDERS

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SECTION 993/994

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS		PROCESS AND PROPERTIES INDEX		3RD AND 4TH ORDERS	
RUMSH, M. A.				2	
Electronographic investigation of the recrystallization of thin films of alkali halides. M. A. Rumsh and I. K. Zadorozhnyi. <i>Uchenye Zapiski Leningrad. Gosudarst. Univ.</i> 1948, Pt. 6, No. 57, 27-31; <i>Khim. Referat. Zhur.</i> 4, No. 8, 7(1941).—Alkali halides were dried <i>in vacuo</i> onto a thin celluloid film, forming preps. with a heterogeneous distribution of the crystals. An orientation of the crystals was observed on bringing these crystals into contact with moist air for 1-2 min. The orientation process is attributed to interaction forces between the crystals and the celluloid film, which originate during the adsorption of water on the crystals and in the pores of the prep. Besides the orientation, there is also an increase in the size of the crystals. In thicker preps. the increase in the size of the crystals predominates and in the thinner preps. the orientation predominates. The behavior of various salts toward these processes is not identical. Water vapor does not increase the size of KBr crystals, but causes a complete orientation of the crystals, whereas NaCl crystals exhibit almost no orientation, but their size increases considerably. The remaining salts investigated possess intermediate properties. W. R. Henn					
A. S. S. A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION					
1ST ORDER		2ND ORDER		3RD ORDER	
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100	

CA 2

Electron diffraction in bent mica. M. A. Rumsh.
Zhur. Tekh. Fiz. 18, 289-94(1948).—The particular shape

and intensity distribution of electron-diffraction spots for very thin plates of mica is discussed in connection with the effects of deformations assumed in the elementary cell of the crystal. The application of the Ewald-sphere construction from the reciprocal lattice is not capable of overcoming some difficulties opposing an explanation of observed anomalies, namely by the assumption of a homogeneous deformation at all. Therefore, the theoretical calcns. of Fok and Kolpinaki (*Zhur. Eksp. Teoret. Fiz.* 10, No. 2(1940)) were abandoned completely, and a partial destruction of the crystal homogeneity by flaws and breaks that subdivide the apparently coherent crystal with a multiple-faceted surface of prismatic and pyramidal subfaces is discussed. By a slight modification of the deductions given by Flach and Wilman (*C.A.* 31, 1291⁹) for the electron-diffraction diagrams of molybdenite, the effects of bending translation, and rotation in the reciprocal lattice constructions are distinguished. The particular intensity correlations of the comet-tail-shaped interference spots, which are partly in strict contradiction to what Fok's theory has postulated, and the degeneration of layer lines in special diagrams to a system of floubled hyperbolic curves, are fully explained by the new conceptions.

W. Eitel

SHCHEMELEV, V.N.; YELISEYENKO, L.G.; DENISOV, Ye.P.; RUMSH, M.A.

Current and pulse measurements of the X-ray photoemission from
a massive cathode. Fiz. tver. tela 6 no.9:2574-2579 S '64.

(MIRA 17:11)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

RUMSH, M. A.

USSR/Physics - Photoconductors, Lead Sulfide

Sep 52

"Electromicrographic Investigation of Lead Sulfide Photoconductors," R. Ya. Berlaga, S. N. Gural'nik, and M. A. Rumsh

Vest Leningrad U, Ser Mat, Fiz i Khim, No 9, pp 134-136

Description of a preliminary diffraction study, conducted with an electronograph designed by V. A. Kolpinskiy, on the images of variously prepared nonsensitized and sensitized PbS specimens, which study shows that layers prepd by sublimation of PbS in vacuo possess a crystal structure of the NaCl type with constant $a=5.92\text{\AA}$, and that layers of PbS heated in air at $250-300^\circ$ for 5-10 min contain also PbO.PbSO_4 , which increases in relative quantity and crystal size with increasing temp and sensitizing time.

PA 252T105

DENISOV, Ye.P.; SHCHEMELEV, V.N.; MEZHEVICH, A.N.; RUMSH, M.A.

Analysis of the energy composition of the X-ray photoemission
from a massive cathode. Fiz. tver. tela 6 no.9:2570-2573 S '64.
(MIRA 17:11)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

RUMSH, D.I.

ARTAMONOV, P.A., kandidat khimicheskikh nauk; STEHLIN, B.Ya., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; SLASHCHEV, N.S., inzhener; ~~RUMSH, D.I.~~, inzhener; ZELIKSON, T.I., inzhener; SHEYNIN, L.I., inzhener; ~~ARAPOV, L.V.~~

Regeneration of a used catalyst with preliminary degreasing. Masl.-zhir. prom. 18 no.6:17-19 Je '53. (MLHA 6;6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zhirov (for Artamonov, Sterlin). 2. Moskovskiy gidrozavod (for Slashchev, Rumsh, Zelikeon, Sheynin, Arapov). (Hydrogenation)

(CA 47 no.22:12839 '53)

RUMSH, M.A.

6

Photoelectromotive force and lead sulfide photoconductivity. R. Ya. Merzhan, M. A. Rumsh, and L. P. Strakhov. *Zhur. Tekh. Fiz.* 43, 1878-82 (1968). The photoelectromotive force of PbS was measured under the following conditions: PbS was heated to various temps. in air for 3-6 min., the samples were cooled, and the measurements made at room temp. A preliminary investigation had shown that heating in air to 550° for 8-10 min. would cause the e.m.f. to drop to 3 v., whereas the same treatment *in vacuo* left the e.m.f. at about 10 v. Prior to the expts. the photoelectromotive force was 0.0009 v.; the following values were found after heating to 150, 200, 300, 400, 500, and 600°: 0.0014, 0.002, 0.003, 0.22, 0.7, and 0 v., resp. After consideration of the preliminary expt. one may say that the max. would lie at a heat-treatment of 500-550°.

Werner Jacobson

3

Rumsh. M. A.

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ELECTRON CAMERA OF SIMPLE DESIGN. M. A. Rumsh.
Zhur. Tekh. Fiz. 25, 2558-64(1955) Dec. (In Russian)
A simplified design of an electron camera is offered with
detailed description of the simplified methods of construction.
(R.V.J.)

RAW

5
1-4E12

The textures of layers deposited in a vacuum on the surface of a solid body. M. A. Rumsh and T. M. Zimkina, Vestnik Leningrad. Univ. 11, No. 4, Ser. Fiz. i Khim. No. 1, 83-89 (1956); cf. C.A. 51, 1679i. — The relations between the textures of polycryst. PbS layers and the reflection electron-diffraction patterns at grazing incidence were analyzed. Evapn. PbS is important for its photoelec. properties. Texture was considered to arise from surface migration or from the direction of the incident mol. beam. The latter theory, held by R. and Z., requires knowledge of the direction of the axis of texture. With the electron beam perpendicular to the photographic plate the indexes of a ring det. the structure and the direction of the axis of symmetry of the spots or arcs indicates the orientation of the axis of the texture. Data are given for PbS deposits produced by evapn. at various angles to the surface of the glass support. In the case of deposits produced by a perpendicular mol. beam the diffraction rings of small diam. extended into the shadow zone; this indicated that high points on the surface caused the diffraction. Texture appeared only with thicker films; this indicated that the first layers were randomly oriented. Thicker layers were believed to contain crystallites that protruded by virtue of rapidly growing planes facing the source of evapn. Data on deposits produced within the diffraction chamber confirmed the above results. A series of specimens was prepd. also in the presence of CO₂, N, and H at several tenths of a mm. Hg pressure. PbS from different sources also was used. Completely different textures were obtained under these conditions and also under apparently identical conditions. Uniaxial orientations were observed with 100, 110, or 211 textures. Some films exhibited two textures, e.g. 100 and 110 together or 331 and 511 together. The gaseous atm. and impurities were considered to govern the pattern of growth of the crystal faces. The above comments applied to deposits formed at perpendicular incidence.

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XV

MA. Rumsch and T.M. Lenzke
For layers deposited at an angle the axis normal to the texture was closer to the normal to the surface than to the angle. This effect was larger for larger evapn. angles and for less well-defined textures. The effect was attributed to variation in the orientation and scattering efficiency of dendritic needles of the deposit, which probably had a texture normal to the evapn. beam. Rotation of the specimen around the normal to the surface was a relatively simple

means of detg. the type and direction of texture. Complicated cases of 2 textures at different angles and limited azimuthal distribution of crystallites were occasionally observed.

R. D. Misch

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RUMSH, M.A.
FRANK-KAMENETSKIY, V.A.; RUMSH, M.A.; KOMKOV, A.I.

KRON-1 X-ray camera for examination of faceted and nonfaceted
crystals. Kristallografiia 1 no.4:468-471 '56. (MIRA 10:1)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni A.A. Zhdanova.
(X-ray crystallography)

Rumsh M.A.

USSR/Solid State Physics - Structure of Deformation Materials.

E-9

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 5, 1957, 11869

Author : Rumsh, M.A., Baklagina, Yu.G.

Inst :

Title : Determination of the Characteristics of Fibrous Texture with the Aid of Ordinary Powder Cameras.

Orig Pub : Vestn. Leningr. un-ta, 1956, No 10, 12-21

Abstract : A method is described for the investigation of incomplete and imperfect fibrous texture in non-transparent specimens (ground sections). The texture determined from data of a series of X-ray patterns, obtained in a usual powder camera upon rotation of the specimen, and the plane passing through the axis of the fixture and the normal to the surface of the specimen is aligned perpendicular to the axis of rotation of the table. (To determine the above plane, one takes one X-ray photograph in the backward-photography camera.) Using one ring that has experienced

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USSR/Solid State Physics - Structure of Deformation Materials.

E-9

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 5, 1957, 11869

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maximum enlargement, the dependence of the intensity of the line on the angle of the primary beam from the plane of the ground section is analyzed, and the angle between the axis of the texture and the normal to the surface of the ground surface is determined, as are also the indices of the crystallographic directions HKL, which coincide with the axis of the texture. The dispersion of the texture is estimated from the number of X-ray photographs, on which a reinforcement of the lines is noticeable. If the texture is characterized by considerable scattering, if the crystallographic direction coincides with the axis of the texture, and if this crystallographic axis is a symmetry axis, then the conclusions made from an analysis of the ring with maximum intensification alone are not necessarily final. It is necessary to trace the sequence of the intensifications in all lines of the X-ray pattern series. Results are reported in this work on the use of

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Electron-diffraction study of the texture of layers evaporated in vacuum. M. A. Rumsh and Yu. G. Baklagina. *Zhur. Tekh. Fiz.* 26, 1107 (1950). It is shown in a study of the texture of evaporated PbS layers that the direction of the axis of crystallites, as detd. by electron diffraction, is always displaced toward the normal to the layer, as compared to the axis as detd. by x-ray methods. Three layers of PbS were deposited by ion beams directed under 3 different angles to the substrate. X-ray analysis shows these same angles for the axes of the crystallites, but angles detd. by electron diffraction are smaller. This systematic error is attributed to the formation of diffraction pictures by the method of a gliding beam; the displacement is an indirect confirmation of a dendritic growth. S. Pakizov

SH

RUMSH, M.A. PA - 2588

AUTHOR BERLAGA, R.Ya., RUMSH, M.A., STRAKHOV, L.P.
 TITLE Generation of photo-EMF in Layers of Sulphurous Lead.
 (Vozniknoveniye fotoeds v sloyakh sernistogo svintsa - Russian)
 PERIODICAL Radiotekhnika i Elektronika, 1957, Vol 2, Nr 3, pp 287-290 (U.S.S.R.)
 Received 5/1957 Reviewed 6/1957

ABSTRACT Lecture delivered at the All Union Conference for Semiconductors in November 1955 at Leningrad. The Photoelectromotoric force in the layers of PbS which had been subjected to no treatment whatever that would have caused an alignment of properties was investigated. The layers were obtained by evaporation of PbS in the vacuum on a flat glass basex plate. After being heated in the atmosphere up to 500 - 550°C the layers generated a photo-electromotoric force of up to 2-3 V when illuminated by an ordinary incandescent lamp. Investigation of layers of different thickness showed that an increase of the layer causes orientation of the crystals with an orientation axis directed along the molecular flow (by means of which the layer is applied). Together with the development of texture thin protrusions are produced on the surface of the layer. The needle-shaped structure of the surface plays an important and possibly even decisive part in connection with the generation of photoelectromotoric force. In this connection several more or less probable developments may be assumed: 1. The photo-EMF might be generated on the illuminated dendrite edges by the exterior photoeffect. 2. It might be assumed that the photo-EMF generated in the PbS layers is due the interior photoeffect. 3. It may be assumed that what takes place on the occasion of the genera-

Card 1/2

Generation of photo-EMF in Layers of Sulphurous Lead PA - 2588

tion of the photo-EMF is connected with the production of p-n transitions between the oxidized surface layer of the dendrite and its not oxidized central mass. This manner of generation of photo-EMF, which, in the authors opinion is the most probable, will agree with the rule found with respect to signs if the illumination of the oxidized PbS surface leads to a reduction of the potential of the surface layer with respect to the interior not oxidized part.
(5 ill. and 6 citations from publications in Slav language).

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Library of Congress

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E032/E514

AUTHORS: Rumsh, M.A., Lukirskiy, A.P., Karpovich, I.A. and
Shchemelev, V.N.

TITLE: Vacuum X-ray Monochromator for the Determination of the
Absolute Efficiencies of Radiation Detectors 19

PERIODICAL: Pribery i tekhnika eksperimenta, 1960, No.5, pp.67-73

TEXT: The monochromator described in the present paper is based on the Bragg spectrometer and hence the working wavelength range is limited on the long wavelength side at 19.3 Å when a mica crystal is employed. The absolute determination of the sensitivities of various detectors of ultra-soft X-ray radiation was described in previous papers by this group (Refs. 1 and 2). The present paper describes an extension of this work to the wavelength region 19.3-1 Å. The absolute intensities of the monochromatized beams are measured by a Geiger-counter of special design. The various characteristic X-ray lines are produced by a special demountable X-ray tube built into the monochromator. Mechanical details of the design of the monochromator are given, together with some typical results obtained for the $K_{\alpha 1;2}$ doublet of Cu. These

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Vacuum X-ray Monochromator for the Determination of the Absolute Efficiencies of Radiation Detectors

are shown in Fig.4. From the knowledge of the various transmission coefficients of the apparatus it was possible to measure the absolute intensity of the monochromatized beams and this in turn enabled a determination to be made of the efficiency of

photomultipliers with different photocathodes as detectors of X-ray radiation. Further details will be reported in a future paper. Acknowledgments are made to A. A. Lebedev for discussions and interest. There are 4 figures and 7 references: 3 Soviet, 1 German and 3 English.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet
(Leningrad State University)

SUBMITTED: September 10, 1959

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S/051/60/009/004/015/034
E201/E191

AUTHORS: Lukirskiy, A.P., Rumsh, M.A., and Smirnov, L.A.

TITLE: A Monochromator for Very Soft X-rays which can be Used to Count the Absolute Number of Quanta

PERIODICAL: Optika i spektroskopiya, 1960, Vol 9, No 4, pp 505-510

TEXT: The authors describe a vacuum X-ray monochromator with a diffraction grating suitable for use at wavelengths between 15 and 120 Å. Its construction is shown schematically in Fig 1, where S is an entry slit, D is a diaphragm, P is a diffraction grating, S_n is a receiver slit, C_g is a Geiger counter, n is a platform, S_p is a dividing slit; T is an X-ray tube, A is its anode and K is the cathode. Methods of adjustment of the monochromator and of monochromaticity stabilization are described. To illustrate the results obtainable with the monochromator, Fig 3 gives the characteristic K-lines of fluorine, oxygen, carbon, boron and beryllium; their wavelengths ranged from 18.3 to 113 Å. The authors describe also a technique for absolute counting of X-ray quanta by means of a Geiger counter

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